Broadband Consultation Prep Workshop

State of Arizona

DHS Office of Emergency Communications

January 28, 2013



Today's Agenda

I. OEC Background and Public Safety Broadband Overview

- OEC Technical Assistance
- II. Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN) & FirstNet
- III. State and Local Implementation Grant Program (SLIGP)

II. Establishing Coverage Objectives

- I. State Overview
- II. Review OEC Baseline
- III. Tailoring based on State's Needs

III. Identifying Users

- I. Eligible Users
- II. User Identification
- III. Data Collection Tools



Acronym List

3GPP	Third Generation Partnership	NECP	National Emergency Communications Plan	
BSA	Baseline State Analysis		Non Governmental Organization	
CASM	Communications Asset and Survey Mapping		National Public Safety Broadband Network	
CDP	Census Designated Place	NPSTC	National Public Safety Telecommunications Council	
ECPC	Emergency Communications Preparedness Center	NTIA	National Telecommunications & Information Agency	
EPC	Evolved Packet Core or "Core"	OEC	Office of Emergency Communications	
FirstNet	First Responder Network Authority	PSAC	Public Safety Advisory Council	
GIS	Geographical Information System	PTT	Push To Talk	
GoS	Grade of Service	RAN	Radio Access Network	
ICTAP	Interoperable Communications Technical Assistance Program	SCIP	Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan	
	•	SLIGP	State and Local Implementation Grant Program	
LMR	Land Mobile Radio	SOP	Standard Operating Procedure	
LTE	Long Term Evolution	TA	Technical Assistance	
MDST	Mobile Data Survey Tool	TICP	Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan	
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding	UE	User Equipment	
NCS	National Communications System	VOIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol	



OEC Background



Office of Emergency Communications

Mission: OEC leads the coordination of interoperable emergency communications at the Federal, State, local, and tribal levels and supports national security/emergency preparedness communications.

- OEC expanded in Nov 2012 to include several National Communications System (NCS) functions.
- OEC now includes:
 - Architecture and Advanced Technology
 Branch
 - Communications Portfolio Management Branch
 - Policy and Planning Branch
 - Public Safety and National Security/Emergency Preparedness Partnerships Branch
 - Regional Coordination Branch
 - Technical Assistance Branch





Approaches to OEC TA

State-Requested TA

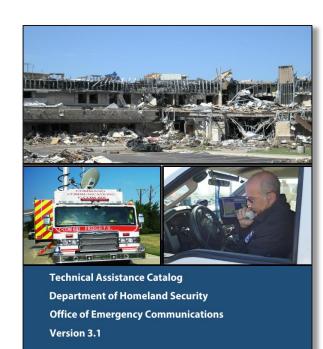
- Supports State/local interoperable communication needs in multiple areas
 - For example, operations, training, exercises, governance and SOPs; engineering; CASM
- Supports State/local emergency communications strategies: SOP; guidelines; TICPs; SCIPs
- Furthers goals and objectives of NECP
- Submitted via SWICs

National Priority TA Offerings

- Vary year to year
- Special TA focused on specific capability or stakeholder group, for example, NPSBN/FirstNet, Tribal Nation outreach

Automated Tools (<u>www.publicsafetytools.info</u>)

- Specially designed web-based tools assist stakeholder/agencies with ongoing emergency communications needs
- Features OEC-developed tools and stakeholder inputs

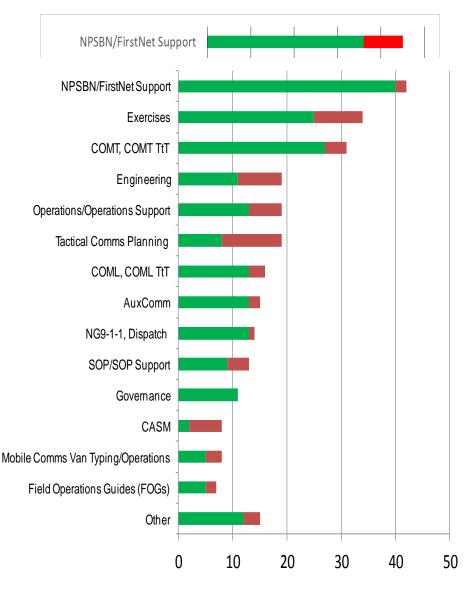


FY2014 TA Requests

 Online TA Request and Evaluation Forms:

www.publicsafetytools.info

- FY 2013 Requests
 - Supported a total of 141 requests from 47 States / Territories
- FY 2014 Requests
 - 180 requests to date from 48 states
 - 80 requests accepted to date
 - Next round of acceptances occurred on December 16
- States with less than 5 requests for FY
 2014 can still submit





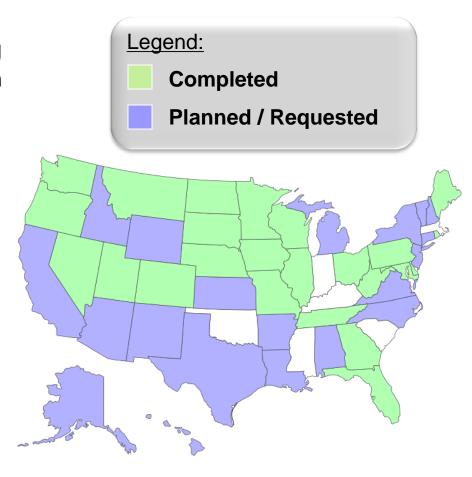
Public Safety Tools Website





OEC Consultation Prep Workshop

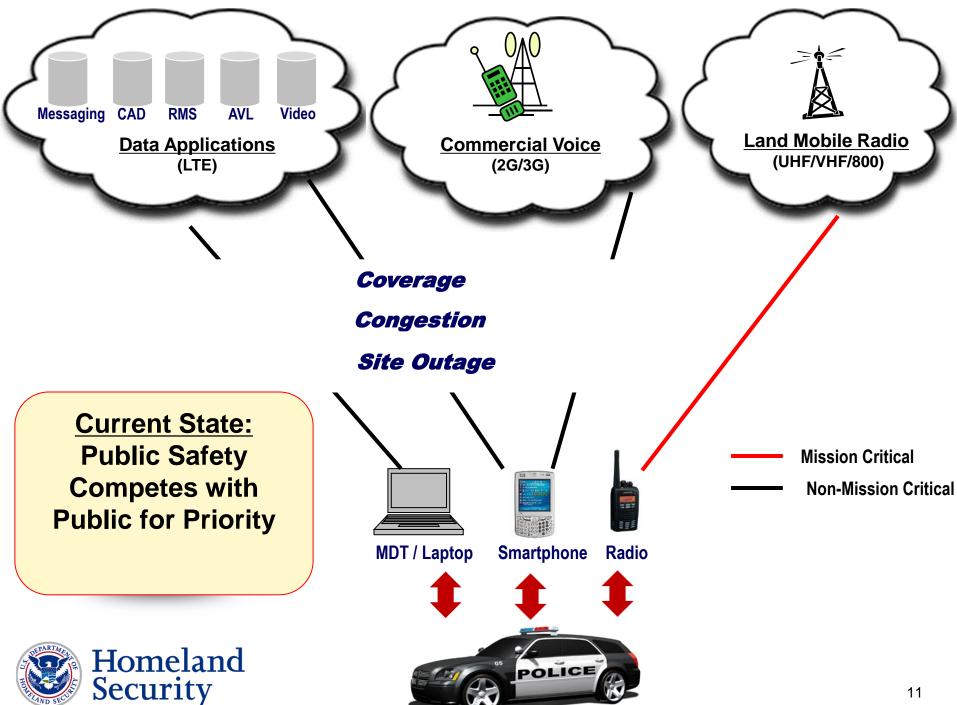
- On-Site workshop focuses on preparing States for the consultation process with FirstNet
- Half day meeting is divided into two components:
 - Broadband 101
 - Coverage / Users
- OEC provides various GIS datasets to assist discussion on public safety operational coverage needs
- User Information is compiled from FEMA, Department of Justice, CASM and commercial databases

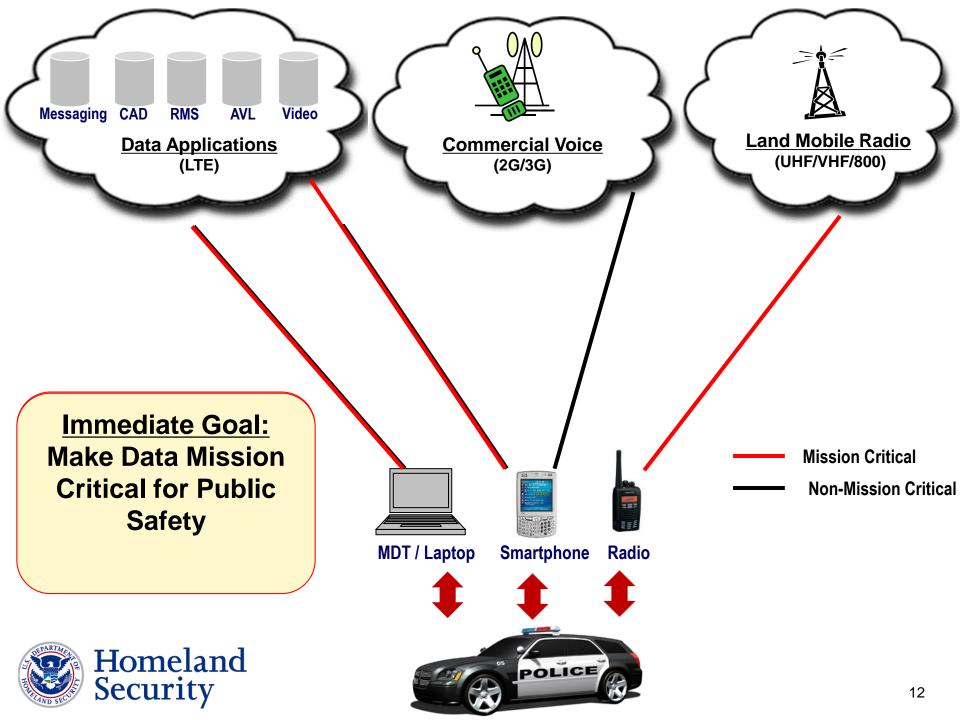


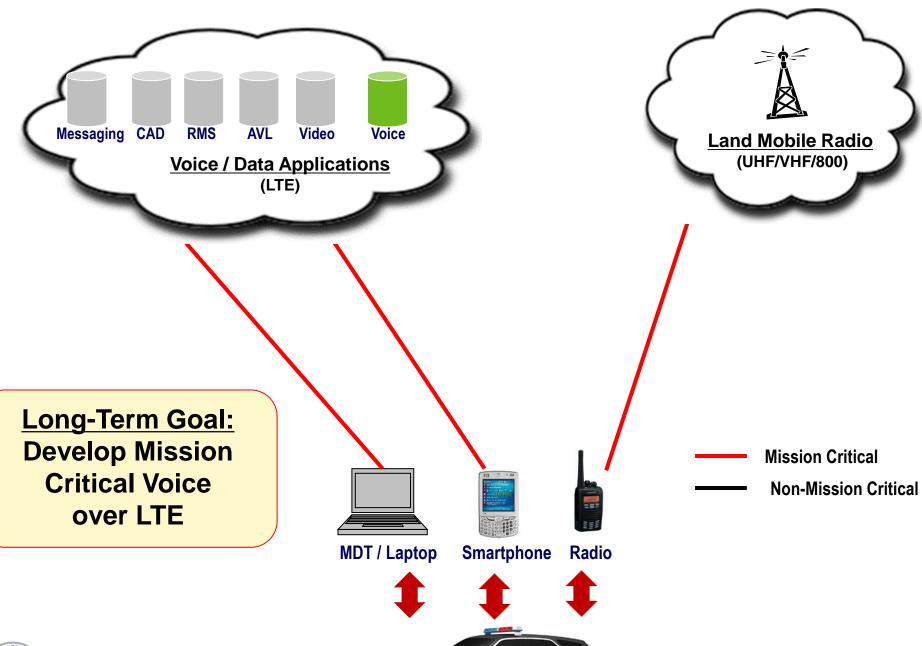


Broadband Overview





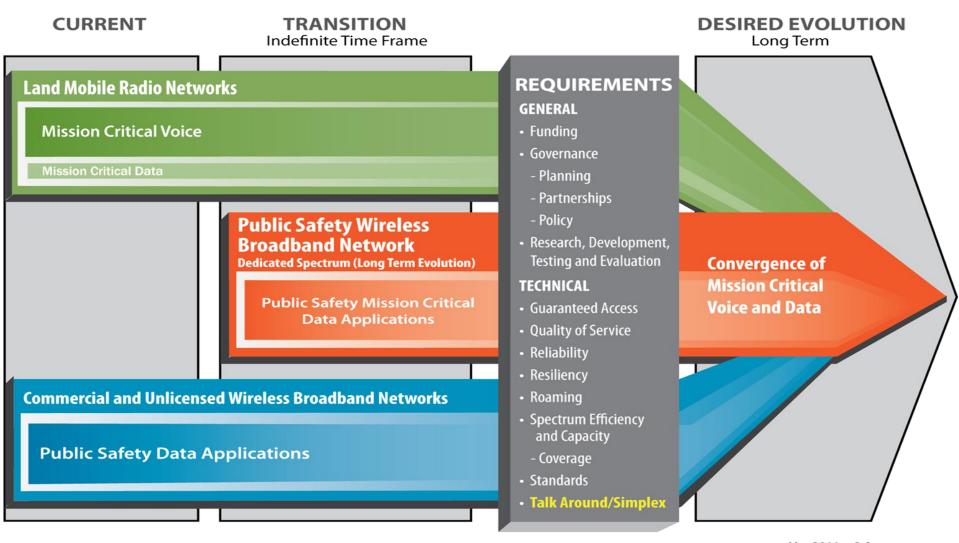




POLICE



Planning for Convergence





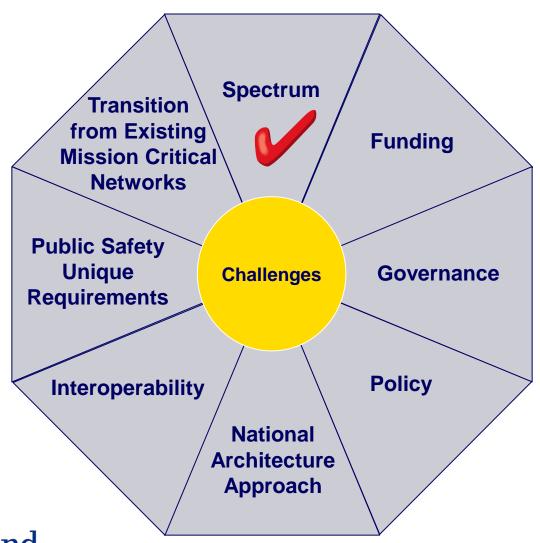
The Proposed Solution

- Create next generation nationwide public safety wireless network
- Provide high data rates ("broadband") to enable advanced applications
- Use industry standards to enable interoperability for public safety
- Adopt fourth generation ("4G") cellular technology to leverage fast pace of commercial development
- Leverage commercial equipment economies of scale while maintaining public safety unique requirements

Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network (NPSBN) deploying Long Term Evolution (LTE)



Key Challenges to Address



Long Term Evolution (LTE) Technical Highlights



LTE Technical Highlights

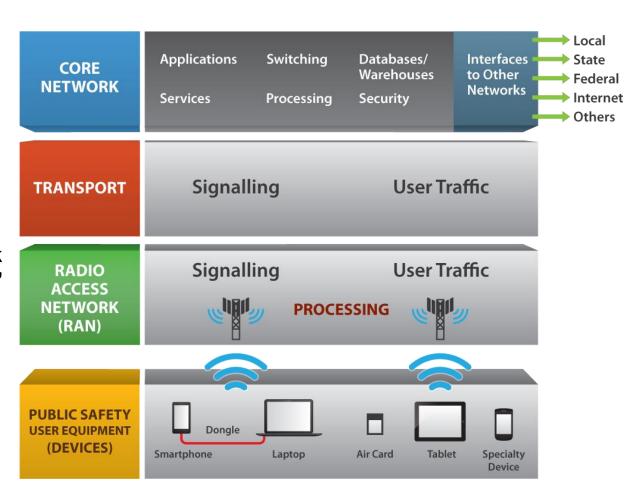
- Considered to be one of the 4G standards (Wi-Max and HSPA+)
- Cellular standard that was designed for data first and not voice
 - Inclusion of LTE standardized voice is a work in progress
- All-IP (Internet Protocol) architecture designed for low latency
- Potential for economies of scale by leveraging commercial market
- Inter-network mobility and interoperability with commercial carriers
- Flexible channel bandwidths of 1.4, 3, 5, 10, 15 and 20 MHz
- High user data rates to support new applications
- Security and authentication mechanisms
- Priority and Quality of Service mechanisms
- Modern antenna techniques to support improved performance





Basic LTE Network Components

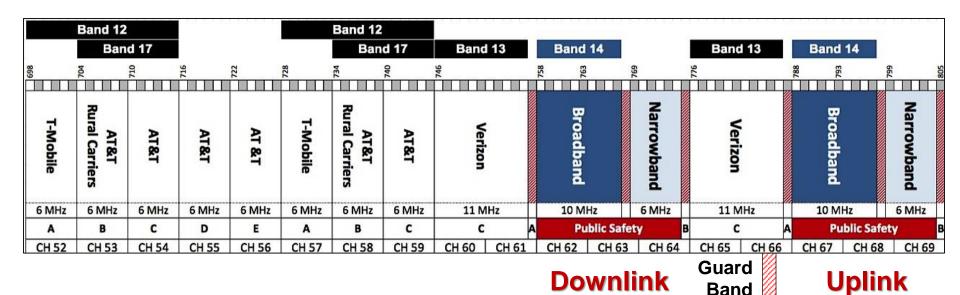
- At a very high level, the network has 4 basic Components:
 - 1. Core Network Evolved Packet Core (EPC) or "Core"
 - 2. Transport "Backhaul"
 - Radio Access Network (RAN) or "Radio Sites"
 - 4. User Equipment (UE) or "User Device"





700 MHz Band Allocation

- Public Safety's Broadband allocation is Band Class 14
 - FirstNet is the license holder for that spectrum
- Major carriers operate in Bands 12, 13 and 17 and bands outside of 700 MHz
 - Today's commercial devices won't operate in Band Class 14
 - Public Safety's allocation is comparable to commercial carriers LTE nationwide deployments





Defining Mission Critical Voice

- NPSTC produced a 7 page document defining mission critical voice
 - http://www.npstc.org/broadband.jsp
- Requirements identified the following:
 - Direct or Talk Around Mode (off network communications)
 - Push-to-Talk (PTT) w/ low latency
 - Full Duplex Voice (commercial/PSTN calls)
 - Group Call (one to many)
 - Talker Identification
 - Emergency Alerting (highest level of priority)
 - Audio Quality



- Definition being used as a reference for standards developments
- No standardized solutions exist today that can meet all of these requirements



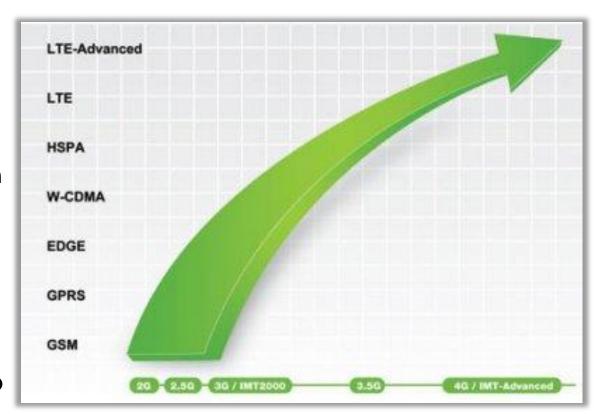
Voice Summary

Voice Category	Status	
VoIP	Demonstrated in several applications	
LTE Voice Standard	VoLTE preferred solution; just being implemented by some carriers	
Non-mission critical PTT	Standard and proprietary options available	
Mission critical PTT	Standardized approach being worked on within current standards developments	
Direct mode	Also being worked on within standards efforts; includes peer-to-peer data as well	



Evolution of Cellular Standards

- LTE is a global standard developed by 3GPP (3rd Generation Partnership Program)
- Roadmap for future growth of the technology into LTE Advanced
- Future releases will include public safety requirements
- All US carriers migrating to a single standard for the first time













FirstNet and the Nationwide Public Safety Broadband Network





Creation of FirstNet

Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012

- Public Safety Priority: Passage of legislation to reallocate spectrum was top legislative priority of every public safety association in the United States
- **D Block:** D Block 700 MHz spectrum was reallocated to public safety
- FirstNet: Law created First Responder Network, an independent authority under NTIA / Dept. of Commerce
- Nationwide Approach: License for public safety broadband given to "FirstNet"
- FirstNet Funding: FirstNet provided \$2 billion upfront and a total of up to \$7 billion for network construction
- State Planning Funds: Up to \$135 million State and Local Implementation Grant program (SLIGP) is provided by the NTIA to help State planning efforts in support of FirstNet consultation
- Opt In/Out Provision: States have the opportunity to opt-out of the nationwide build-out and develop its own interoperable system with FCC approval



Funding

- Planning and Implementation funding is provided through the spectrum auctions
- Funds are available until Sept. 30, 2022; revert to the Treasury for deficit reduction after
- By law, the network is to be self sustaining upon expending \$7 Billion

Phase	Funds	Purpose		
	\$135 Million	Grants to assist States/Territories with planning & implementation. Requires 20% match		
Planning	\$7 Billion	\$2 Billion provided up front to start planning, designing and early implementation		
Implementation		Remaining \$5 Billion to be provided from spectrum auctions; used to complete network build out		
	Ongoing	Network User Fee: Fee from each entity including public safety or secondary user that uses the Network		
Sustainment		Lease Fee for Network Capacity: Fee for agreement between the FirstNet and secondary user to permit secondary access		
		Lease Fee for Network Equipment/Infrastructure: Fee for entity that seeks access or use of antennas, towers, etc. constructed or owned by FirstNet		



FirstNet Approved Budget

FirstNet's FY14 budget was approved at the August Board Meeting

in \$000

Major Activity*	Operating Expenses	Capital Expenses	Total
Network Partners	\$9,250	\$174	\$9,424
Mandate: Core Network	\$14,109	\$40,464	\$54,573
Mandate: State Network Plans	\$11,098	\$8,889	\$19,987
Mandate: State Consultation	\$32,830	\$1,224	\$34,054
Early Mover Projects	\$1,266	\$434	\$1,700
Deployable Systems	\$1,102	\$10,238	\$11,340
Wireless Devices	\$2,843	\$420	\$3,263
Company Foundation	\$49,921	\$9,738	\$59,659
Total	\$122,419	\$71,581	\$194,000



Responsibilities of FirstNet by Law

Consultation

Consult with Federal, State, local and Tribal public safety entities, NIST, FCC and the PSAC

Management

Select a program manager, consultants and other committees

Standards

Ensure nationwide standards for use and represent public safety on standards bodies

Certified Equipment List

Ensure the development of a list of certified devices and components

RFPs

Issue RFPs for the purposes of building, operating, and maintaining the network

Commercial Infrastructure

Leverage existing commercial wireless infrastructure to speed deployment of the network

Contracts

Manage and oversee the implementation and execution of contracts or agreements with non-Federal entities

Cybersecurity

Ensure the safety, security and resiliency of the network to protect against cyberattacks

PSAPs

Promote integration of the network with PSAPs or their equivalents

Rural

Implement deployment phases with substantial rural coverage milestones

Prohibition on Consumer Service

FirstNet CANNOT offer, provide, or market commercial telecommunications or information services directly to consumers



FirstNet Board Members

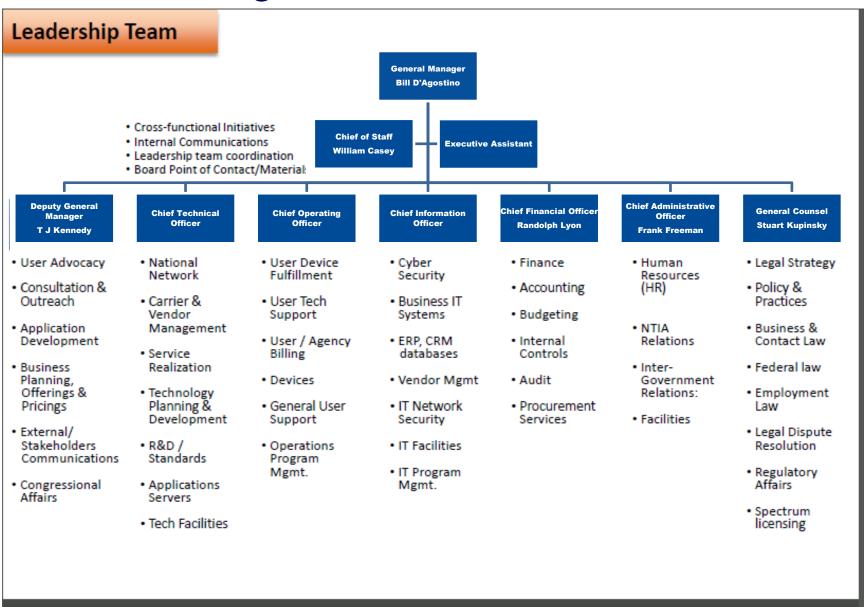
Requirements: 15 Total Members

- 3 Permanent Members
- 12 Members (public safety, tech, or financial expertise)
 - 3 Public Safety Professionals
 - 3 State/local/tribal reps
- Secretary of Homeland Security (Term: Permanent)
- **2. Attorney General** (Term: Permanent)
- 3. Director of the Office of Management and Budget (Term: Permanent)
- 4. Tim Bryan, CEO, National Rural Telecommunications Cooperative (Term: 3 years)
- **5.** Charles "Chuck" Dowd, Deputy Chief, New York City Police Department (Term: 2 years)
- **6. F. Craig Farrill**, Wireless telecommunications executive (Term: 3 years)
- **7.** Paul Fitzgerald, Sheriff, Story County, Iowa (Term: 2 years)
- 8. Samuel "Sam" Ginn (Chairman), Telecommunications executive (Term: 2 years)
- 9. Jeffrey Johnson, Fire Chief, retired, CEO Western Fire Chiefs Association; Oregon (Term: 3 years*)
- **10.** Ed Reynolds, Retired telecommunications executive (Term: 3 years)
- 11. Kevin McGinnis, Chief/CEO, North East Mobile Health Services (Term: 3 years)
- **12. Susan Swenson**, Telecommunications/technology executive (Term: 3 years*)
- 13. Teri Takai, DoD CIO; former CIO, States of Michigan & California (Term: 3 years*)
- 14. Wellington Webb, Founder, Webb Group International; former Mayor, Denver, Colorado (Term: 3 years)
- **15.** Barry Boniface, Private equity investor and telecommunications executive (Term: 3 years)



* Reappointed to 3 year terms at August 2013 Board Meeting

FirstNet Management



FIRSTNET REGIONAL STRUCTURE

The FirstNet operational outreach model aligns with 10 FEMA regions.



10 Regional Teams
Work through the State POCs
Reach into cities and other localities
Current Focus: State consultation
Future Focus:

- Solution sales
- Support
- Account Management
- Outreach
- Education and training

FEDERAL TEAM



2 Nationwide Teams
Gather input and requirements
Serve users



Public Safety Advisory Committee (PSAC)

- The PSAC was created by law to provide input and guidance to FirstNet
- It consists of 41 member representing public safety organizations
- The PSAC has a 5 member Exec. Committee:
 - Harlin McEwen, Chair (IACP)
 - Bill McCammon, Vice Chair (Metro Fire Chiefs)
 - Paul Patrick, Vice Chair (NASEMSO)
 - Heather Hogsett, Vice Chair (NGA)
 - Tom Sorley, Vice Chair (USCM)
- Current PSAC initiatives for FirstNet
 - Defining requirements that meet Public Safety Grade
 - Coverage, Reliability, Resiliency, Emergency communications, Group communications
 - Developing over the horizon/human factors
 - Use cases by entity/discipline
 - Identity management



FirstNet 3-in-1 Approach

COVERAGE

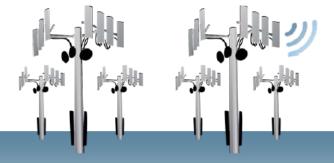
Diverse Coverage Architecture: considering a "3-in-1" Approach: Terrestrial + Satellite + Deployable



#2: Mobile Satellite Systems



#1: Multiple Terrestrial Mobile Systems





Public Safety User

#3: Deployable Systems



FirstNet Solution

NETWORK

FirstNet will enable communications and provide a diverse mix of services and applications.



Communication

- Video: 1-to-many
- Messaging
- Images
- Group Text
- Voice: Non-Mission Critical

Applications

- Your applications (Private, Selective sharing)
- FirstNet Applications
- Syndicated Applications





Services

- Data Storage
- Recordkeeping
- Search
- Databases (CIIS, etc.)

Capabilities

- NOC Status
- Activation
- Product Ordering
- Dynamic Priority Access



Regional Conference

© First Responder Network Authority





FirstNet and State Consultation



FirstNet Consultation with State

- The single officer or governmental body is expected to consult with FirstNet on several policies, including:
 - Construction of a Core and RAN build out
 - Placement of towers
 - Coverage areas of the network
 - Adequacy of hardening, security, reliability, and resiliency requirements
 - Assignment of priority to local users
 - Assignment of priority and selection of secondary users
 - Training needs of local users
- SLIGP funding is intended to support State consultation



Wide Range of Stakeholder Consultation

State Consultation (State POC / SLIGP)

- State
- Local
- Tribal
- Regional
- Rural
- Metropolitan



Governor Decision

Federal Input (ECPC)

- NGOsUtilities
- Commercial

- Federal Responders
- Federal Infrastructure Owners

- Users
- Coverage
- Assets





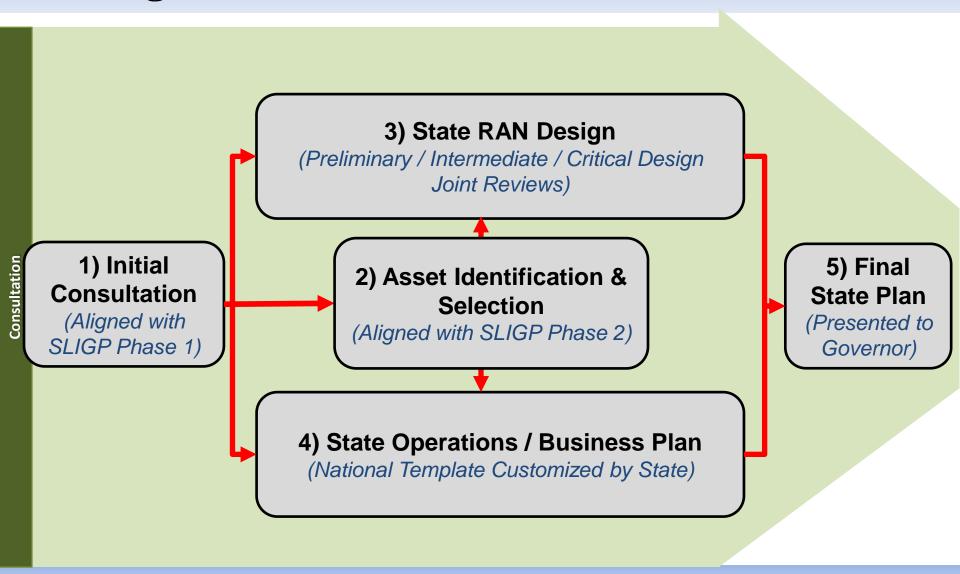
Overview of Consultation Process

- Consultation is an active process, not a single event. FirstNet will collaborate and partner with stakeholders in a meaningful consultation process.
- FirstNet will communicate the consultation process and necessary roles and responsibilities. It will be clear to the stakeholders what the process is and what the expectations are for those involved.
- Consultation will focus only on critical information and data.
 FirstNet will focus on gathering only absolutely necessary data to help build the network.
- Plan development will be iterative. Stakeholders and FirstNet will have the opportunity to refine information and improve drafts.
- Consultation culminates with the creation of the State Plan. State
 Plans will be created with the information gathered during the
 consultation process.

Together, Stakeholders and FirstNet will have engaged in a process that provides meaningful and thorough information for the State Plans.



Defining The Process



1 – Initial Consultation (Aligned with SLIGP Phase 1)

Key Steps

- Define consultation process & roles / responsibilities
- Discuss Baseline State Analysis (BSA) with each State / Territory
- States validate / improve BSA coverage objectives and detailed user information
- Upon completion by State, hold on-site meeting to review state analysis and discuss joint education / outreach

- Coverage objectives and user information is critical to support the State RAN design efforts
- All States may begin process concurrently
- Ask States to validate & enhance rather than recreate
- Address plan for joint messaging / outreach process and materials to stakeholders at all levels





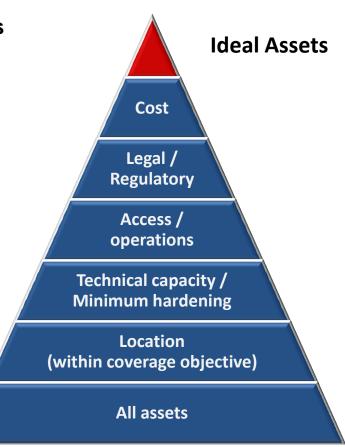
2 – Asset Identification & Selection

(Aligned with SLIGP Phase 2)

Key Steps

- Define minimum recommended attributes of assets for consideration (Coverage objective / Technical capacity / Site access / Operations / Low cost)
- Request data collection on available assets to be considered
- Assess all assets (commercial & public)
- Select assets based solely on best value to the FirstNet network

- Limit data collection to viable assets to save the State time/effort
- Leverage assets to provide better coverage at a lower cost
- Leverage assets to deploy quicker





3 – State RAN Design Process

Key Steps

- Multi-phase (preliminary / intermediate / critical design reviews) review with State to refine design based on identified priorities
- Incorporate feedback and additional data as it is collected (SLIGP Phase 2 / RFP Process)

- Ensures on-going review / refinement process with State
- Jointly develop tradeoffs and priorities

Preliminary Design Review	Intermediate Design Review	Critical Design Review
Based on coverage and users from BSA response Preliminary infrastructure estimates	Incorporates revisions from preliminary review Targets best value sites from asset data collection Incorporate RFP / Partnering information	Incorporates revisions from intermediate review Includes tradeoffs / prioritization based on State business plan

4 – State Operations/Business Plan

Key Steps

- Leverage PSAC and others to discuss overall approach to:
 - Local control
 - Prioritization
 - Training
 - Security
- Develop operations template with areas for input/customization
- Develop system cost structure / business plan for State based on preliminary RAN design and potential user base
- Customize based on public safety stakeholder input

- Addresses areas of consultation required by law
- Ensure State RAN design is informed by impact to business plan / cost considerations



5 – Final State Plan Preview

Key Steps

- Combine State RAN Design with Operations / Business Plan
- Projected funding level
- Provide final review opportunity by State POC / Governing Body
- Submit to the Governor

Guiding Principle

- Addresses areas of consultation required by law
- Ensures Public Safety stakeholders have had robust involvement before State Plan is presented

State Plan Requirements

- Completion of the RFP process
- Details of proposed build-out in the State
- Funding level for the State





State Participation – Opt In/Out Option

- FirstNet will initially provide a plan/RFP to States including their proposed allocation of network construction funding.
- Within 90 days, each State can decide if they want to participate in the NPSBN deployment, or they can opt out and build out their own individual State network.
- States opting out have 6 months to submit a plan to the FCC to show that they are interoperable with the nationwide network.
- State Plans must demonstrate:
 - Technical and fiscal capability to operate the State radio access network
 - Ability to maintain ongoing interoperability with the nationwide network
 - Capacity to complete the project within specified comparable FirstNet timelines
 - Cost-effectiveness
 - Comparable security, coverage, and quality of service to that of FirstNet
- If FCC approves the plan, the State may apply to the NTIA for a construction grant and lease spectrum capacity from FirstNet.
- If FCC disapproves the plan, the FirstNet plan will move forward in the State.



SLIGP Activities

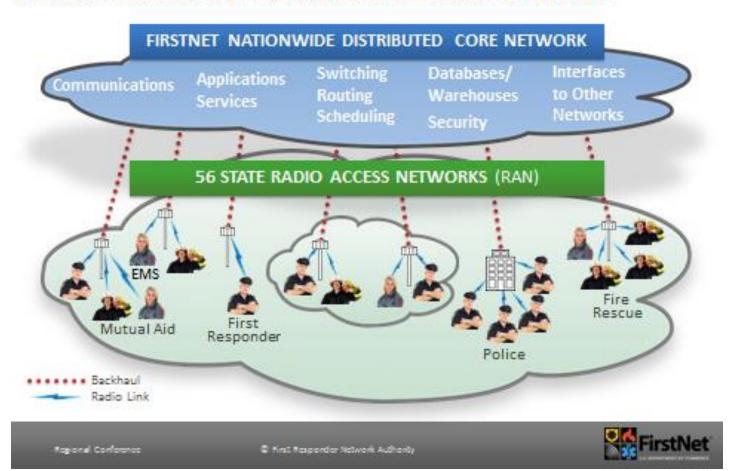
- Governance: Establish or enhance a governance structure to consult with FirstNet;
- Representation: Ensure local and tribal representation when the State is consulting with FirstNet;
- Education: Conduct education and outreach for all relevant stakeholders that will be involved in the PSBN;
- Users: Identify potential public safety users for the PSBN;
- MOU: Develop a standard Memorandum of Agreement appropriate for the State to facilitate the possible sharing of infrastructure with FirstNet;
- Staffing: Develop staffing plans to involve local and tribal stakeholders in a future data collection in consultation with FirstNet; and
- **SCIP:** Prepare a comprehensive plan as part of the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP), or a plan complementary and similar to the SCIP, describing the public safety needs that the grantee expects FirstNet to address, plus relevant milestones.
- Infrastructure Data Collection (Phase 2) Maximize use of existing public/private assets to reduce cost and speed deployment.



FirstNet Vision

NETWORK

FirstNet: Nationwide Core and Local Radio Access Networks





Arizona Coverage Objectives



Coverable Objectives Introduction

Objective:

- help states with a starting point of data that can be considered when establishing coverage objectives for FirstNet
- OEC has gathered a variety of nationwide data from several sources to establish a baseline
- OEC has coordinated our baseline with FirstNet to ensure it's a reasonable starting point
- States/Territories can then tailor it to unique Public Safety operational needs





Guidelines

Focus on coverage....not infrastructure

- The goal is to define and prioritize operational coverage needs
- RAN site selection, backhaul, hardening requirements, etc. are for a later discussion
- These site selection factors will be addressed through SLIGP funding

This is a starting point....nothing is final

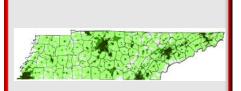
- The maps provided by OEC are to help States identify its own coverage objectives
- Many coverage factors/approaches that the State develops can/will adjust throughout the consultation process

LTE is a mobile data solution first....mission critical voice is yet to come

- NPSBN will initially support mission critical data and (potentially) supplementary voice
- System will not replace need for land mobile radio systems (based on current technology)



Focus on Coverage



Coverage

- Where is reliable Coverage needed?
- For what level/ device types?
- Using what potential methods?





Capacity

- How many total users?
- What is their operational area?
- What type of applications do they use?



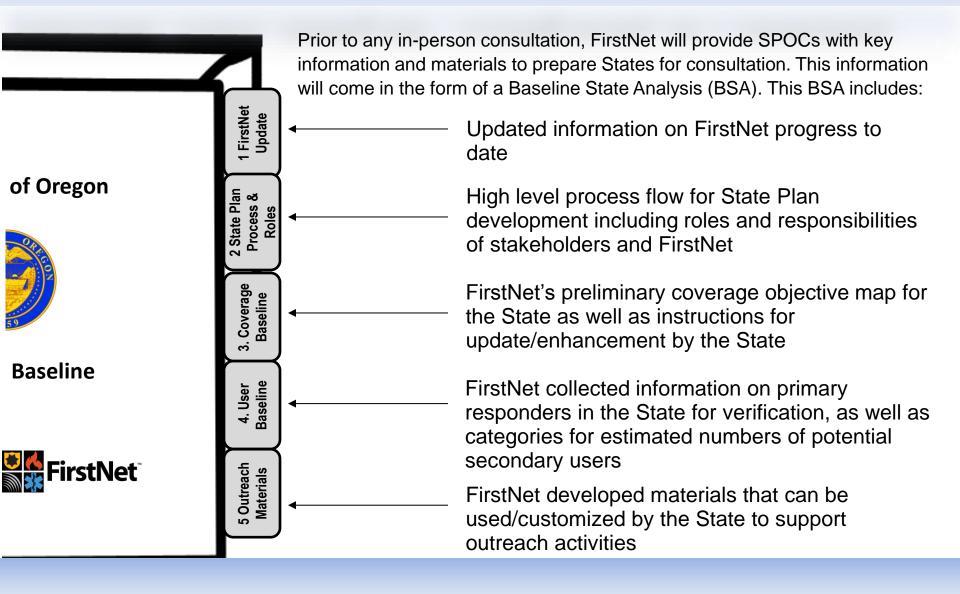


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- Estimated number of sites
- Initial cost estimate
- Parameters for asset data collection



Baseline State Analysis—Getting Ready for Consultation

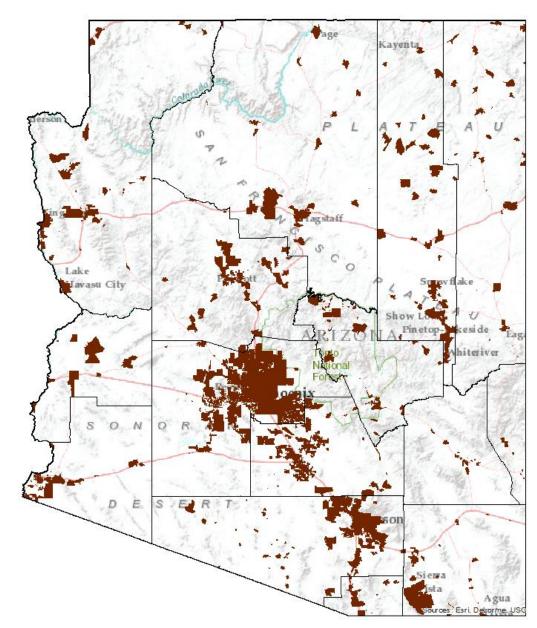


Boundaries

State

Counties

Census Designated Places



Boundaries & Roads

State

Counties

Federally-Recognized Tribes

--- USA Railroads

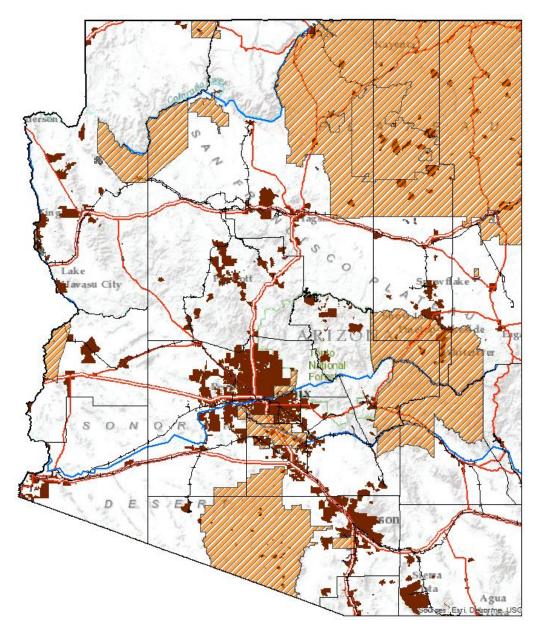
USA Major Rivers

Census Designated Places

National Highway Network

Interstate

—— US Highway





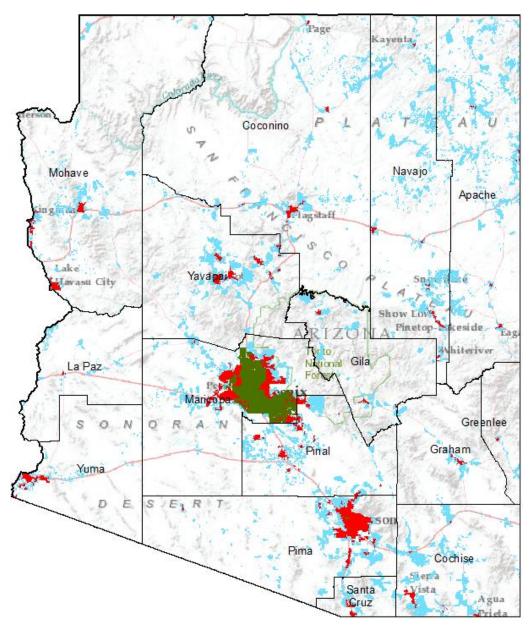
Population Density

Population Density

Population Density 2,500+ ppsqmi

Urban Areas & Clusters (1,000+ ppsqmi)

Population Density 5+ ppsqmi





Translating Data to Coverage Levels



Coverage Objective Levels

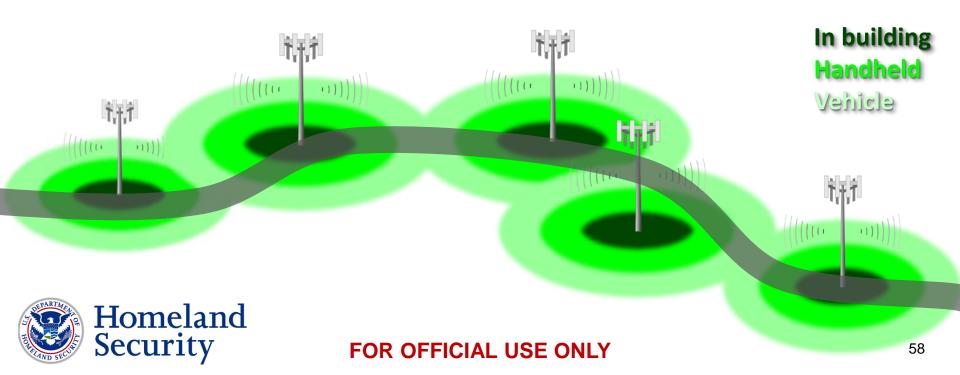
- Coverage objective levels (inbuilding, handheld, vehicle, etc.) does not mean that coverage will only be provided at that level
- It means that level of coverage will be provided <u>reliably</u> and at a <u>minimum data rate</u>
- A lower reliability and/or minimum data rate would result in greater coverage from the same site
- Service could extend beyond this but at a lower data rate



Coverage Objective vs. Coverage Map

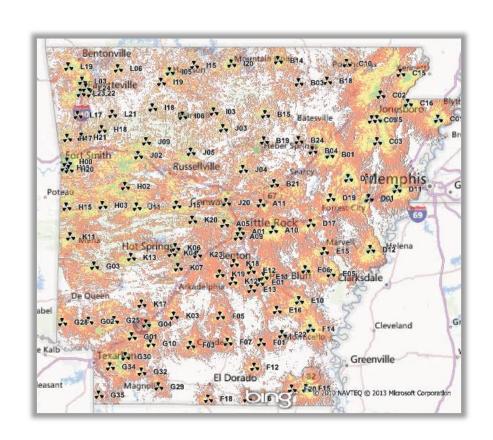
- Coverage objectives identify the State's coverage goals
- Coverage maps show predicted coverage for the network build out
- Once the towers are selected to satisfy the coverage objectives, the resulting coverage map may yield greater coverage.

Highway example: The coverage objective is to provide mobile coverage on the highway. The resulting coverage will be much greater.



LTE Coverage – Varying Levels of Performance

- Performance can vary greatly based on signal strength
- Stronger signal results in higher throughput
 - Shown by different colors surrounding each site
 - System will adjust automatically
- Thus coverage is defined by throughput thresholds

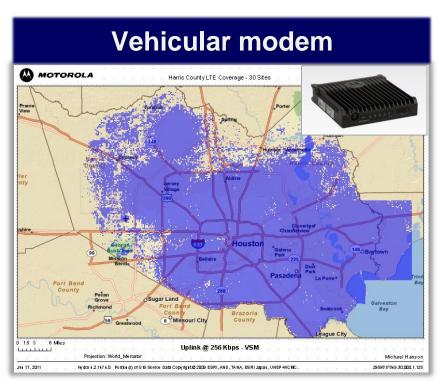


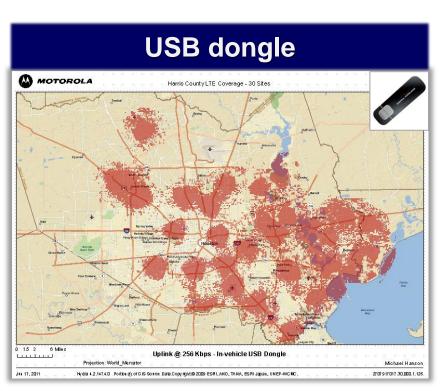
Example plot from old coverage prediction provided simply to illustrate point



LTE Coverage: Device Type Comparison

 Like portable vs. mobile LMR radios, different LTE device types will have different performances





Example plots from old coverage predictions provided simply for comparison purposes.



OEC Baseline

The following is OEC's proposed approach to coverage levels, NOT FirstNet's requirements.

<u>In-Building Handheld Coverage</u>: Coverage provided to a handheld device through minimum one wall

 OEC Starting Point – Urban Areas and Clusters (1,000 people per square mile) as defined by US Census

<u>Handheld / Partial In-Building Coverage</u>: Coverage provided to a device outdoors or "on the street" including some in-building coverage

 OEC Starting Point – Outside of Urban Areas and Clusters, Census Designated Places (CDPs) with more than 500 people

<u>Vehicular Modem / Partial Handheld Coverage:</u> Vehicle-based user equipment, as well as some handheld coverage

• *OEC Starting Point* – Interstates, major U.S. highways and non-CDP areas with more than 5 people per square mile (using census blocks)

<u>Satellite / Deployable Coverage:</u> Outside of fixed terrestrial coverage; mobile or satellite connectivity only

OEC Starting Point – All areas with less than 5 people per square mile

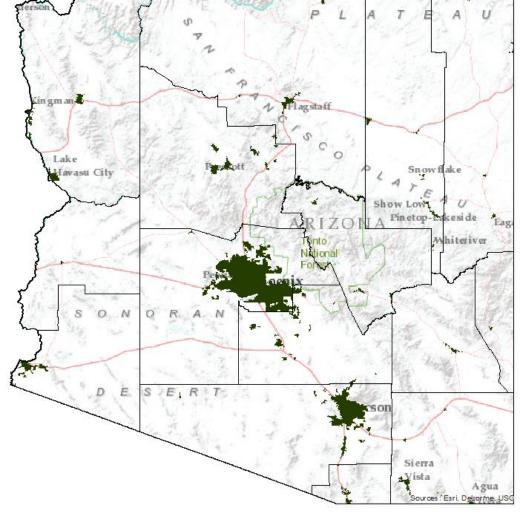


In-Building Coverage

OEC Starting Point

Urban Areas and Clusters (1,000 people per square mile) as defined by US Census Bureau

In-Building



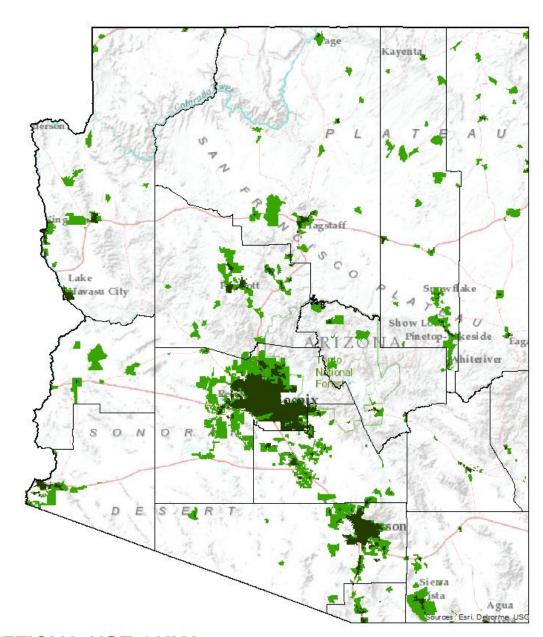


Handheld Coverage

OEC Starting Point

Outside of Urban Areas and Clusters, Census Designated Places (CDPs) with more than 500 people

- In-Building
- Handheld/Partial In-Building





All Coverage

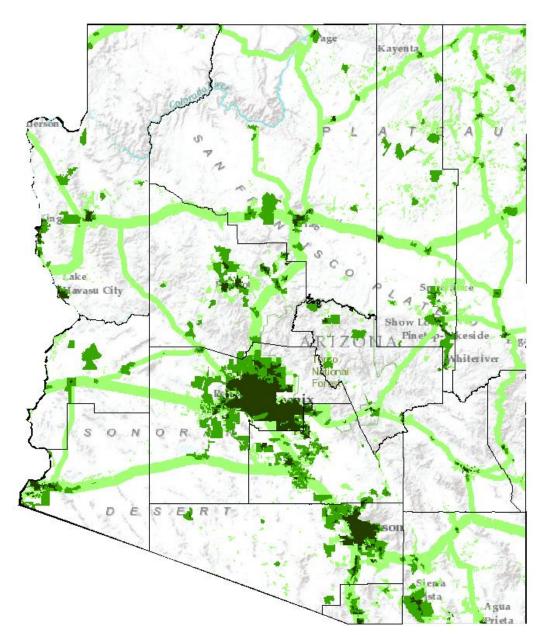
OEC Starting Point

Interstates, major U.S. highways and non-CDP areas with more than 5 people per square mile (using census blocks)

All other areas would use Satellite/ Deployable coverage.

- In-Building
- Handheld/Partial In-Building
- Vehicular Modem/
 Partial handheld
- Satellite/Deployable





Adjusting the Baseline Based on Public Safety's Need



Tribal Lands

State

Counties

Federally-Recognized Tribes

→ USA Railroads

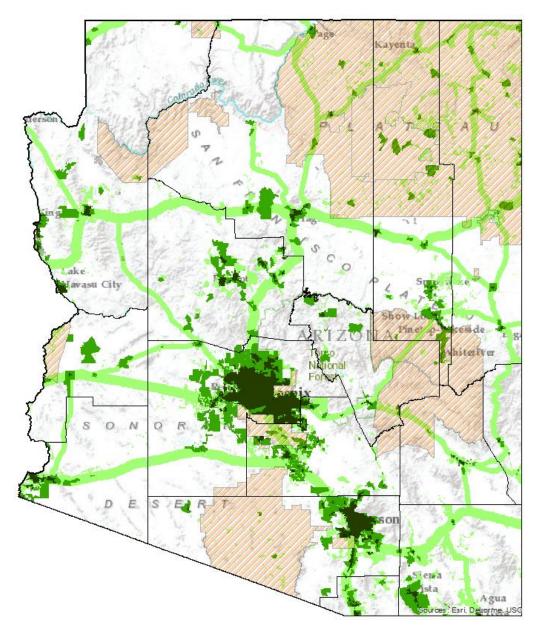
USA Major Rivers

Census Designated Places

National Highway Network

Interstate

US Highway





Boundaries and Roads

State

Counties

Federally-Recognized Tribes

--- USA Railroads

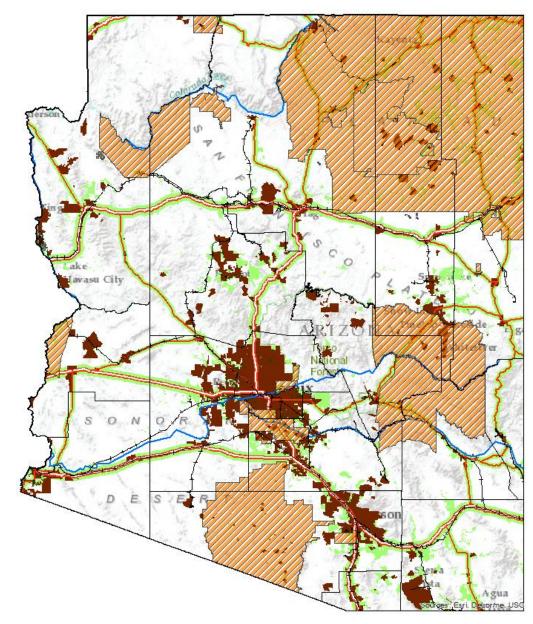
USA Major Rivers

Census Designated Places

National Highway Network

Interstate

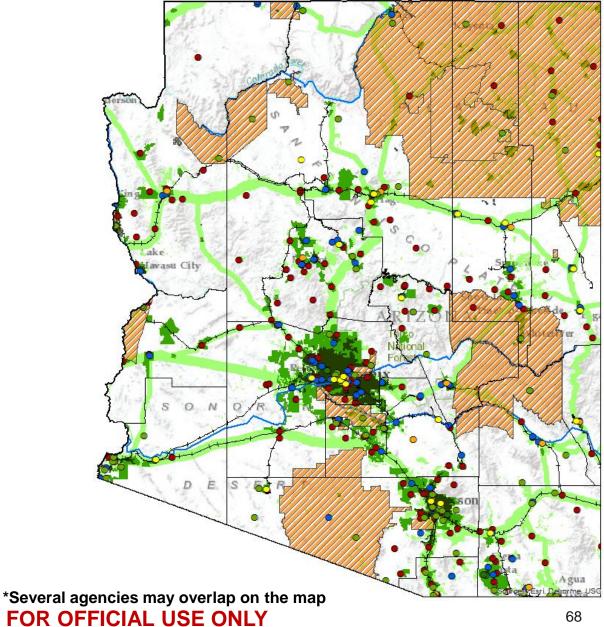
US Highway



Agencies

Agencies

- **EMS** Departments
- Federal
- Military
- **Emergency Management**
- Law Enforcement
- Fire Departments

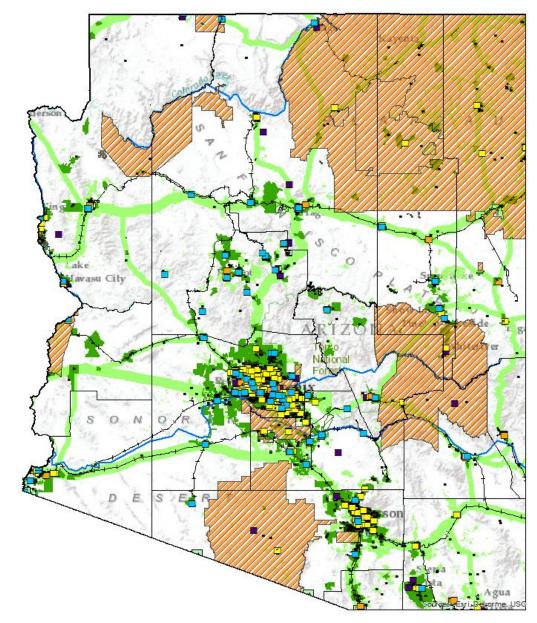




Facilities

Facilities

- Major State Government Building
- Court Houses
- Prison Areas
- Corrections
- Airport
- + Airports
- Local Emergency Operations Centers
- State Emergency Operation Centers
- Urgent Care Facilities
- Hospitals
- PSAP
- Schools
- ± Ports
- Amtrak Stations
- Air National Guard (ANG) Sites
- Army National Guard (ARNG) Installations
- Canada and Mexico Border Crossings

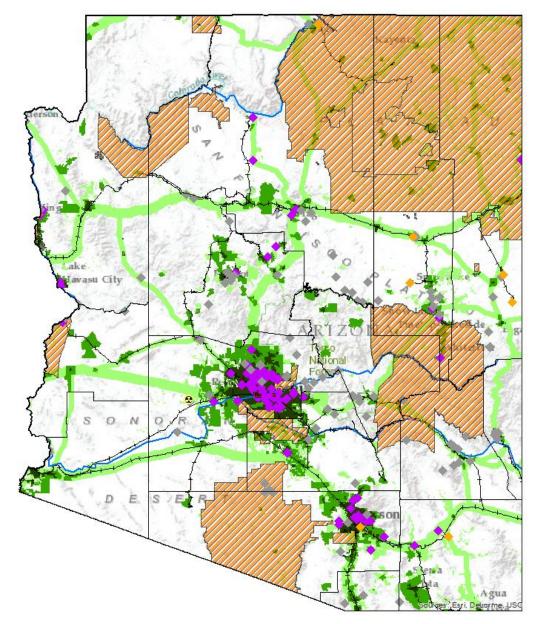




Critical Infrastructure

Critical Infrastructure

- Manufacturing
- Hazardous Materials Routes
- Energy
- Nuclear Plants
- Dams
- Public Venues



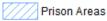
Agencies / Facilities / Critical Infrastructure

Agencies

- EMS Departments
- Federal
- Military
- Emergency Management
- Law Enforcement
- Fire Departments

Facilities

- Major State Government Building
- Court Houses







- Airports
- Local Emergency Operations Centers
- State Emergency Operation Centers
- Urgent Care Facilities
- Hospitals
- PSAP
- Schools
- Amtrak Stations
- Air National Guard (ANG) Sites

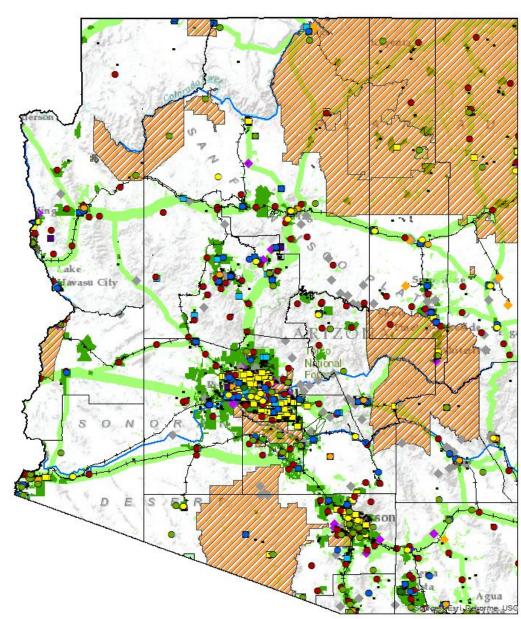
Army National Guard (ARNG) Installations

Canada and Mexico Border Crossings

Critical Infrastructure

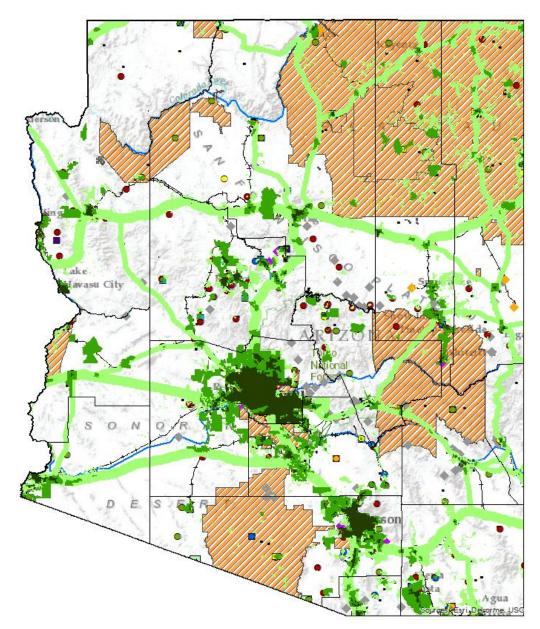
- Manufacturing
 - Haz ardous Materials Routes
- Energy
- Nuclear Plants
- Dams
- Public Venues





All Coverage Levels

- In-Building
- Handheld/Partial In-Building
- Vehicular Modem/
 Partial handheld
- Satellite/Deployable



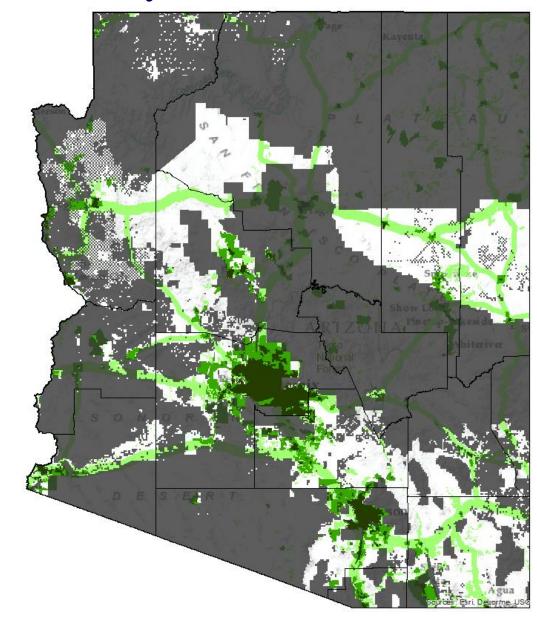


Coverage with Federal Overlay

This map shows the proposed coverage levels with the Federal Lands in the State.

How do Federal Lands affect the State's Coverage Objectives?

- In-Building
- Handheld/Partial In-Building
- Vehicular Modem/
 Partial handheld
- Satellite/Deployable

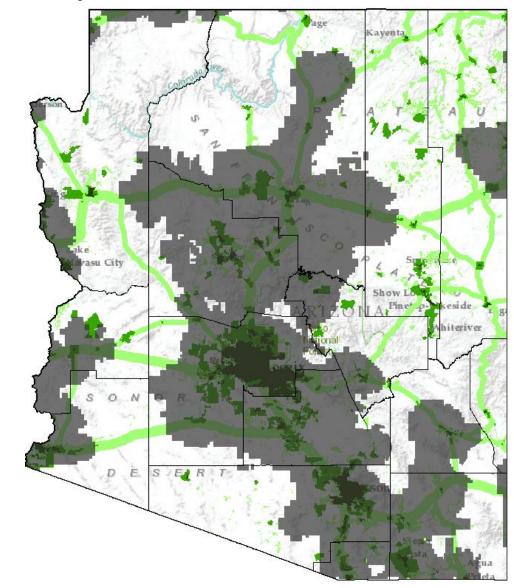




Coverage with LTE Overlay

This map illustrates <u>advertised</u> Commercial LTE coverage. Providers include: AT&T, Verizon, Sprint, and T-Mobile.

- In-Building
- Handheld/Partial In-Building
- Vehicular Modem/
 Partial handheld
- Satellite/Deployable



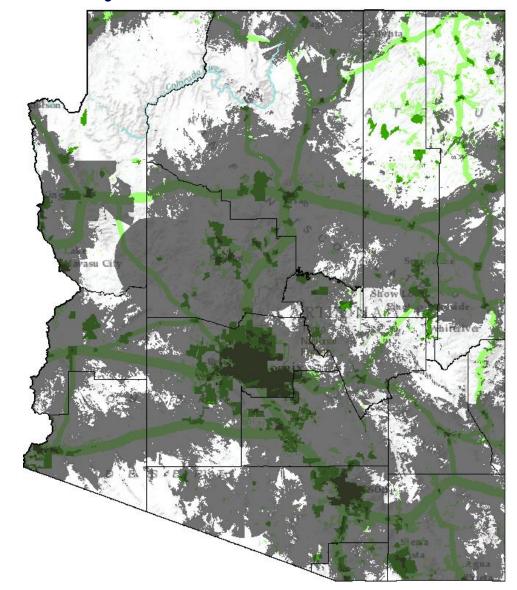


*Coverage as of September 2013

Commercial Provider Overlay

This is a map of advertised
Commercial 2G, 3G, and 4G service.
Providers include:
AT&T, Verizon,
Sprint, T-Mobile, U.S.
Cellular, and other regional carriers.

- In-Building
- Handheld/Partial In-Building
- Vehicular Modem/
 Partial handheld
- Satellite/Deployable





*Coverage as of December 2012

Arizona Baseline

What are the State's objectives for each of the following coverage levels?

<u>In-Building Handheld Coverage</u>: Coverage provided to a handheld device through minimum one wall

Buildings where data communications is critical, schools, critical infrastructure, and public venues. GIS and CAD data may be helpful in identifying this requirement.

<u>Handheld / Partial In-Building Coverage</u>: Coverage provided to a device outdoors or "on the street" including some in-building coverage

Areas where personnel will be using a portable device such as public venues, buildings and other facilities in suburban and rural areas. GIS and CAD data may be helpful in identifying this requirement.

<u>Vehicular Modem / Partial Handheld Coverage:</u> Vehicle-based user equipment, as well as some handheld coverage

Rural areas of the State, evacuation routes, and special events.

<u>Satellite / Deployable Coverage:</u> Outside of fixed terrestrial coverage, deployable, or satellite connectivity only

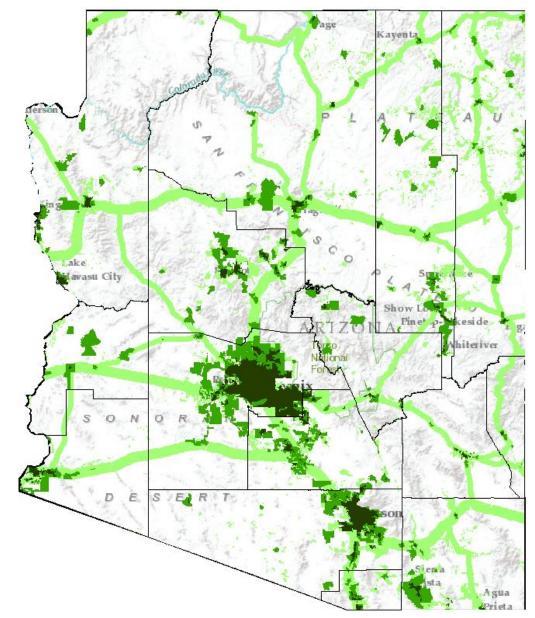
Areas where there is currently minimal or no commercial coverage, and special events.

Example of Coverage Deliverable to FirstNet

Deliverable to FirstNet: GIS file broken down into the

4 coverage areas

- In-Building
- Handheld/Partial In-Building
- Vehicular Modem/ Partial handheld
- Satellite/Deployable





Identifying Users



Focus on Users



Coverage

- Where is reliable Coverage needed?
- For what level/ device types?
- Using what potential methods?

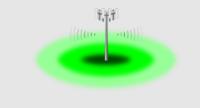




Capacity

- How many total users?
- What is their operational area?
- What type of applications do they use?





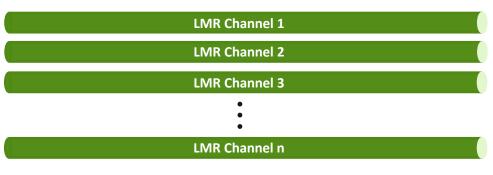
RAN Design

- Estimated number of sites
- Initial cost estimate
- Parameters for asset data collection



LMR vs. LTE Capacity











Each channel supports a conversation



10 MHz Public Safety LTE Band Police Streaming Video

Medical Telemetry

Messaging
Police Strooming

away from more users an handle bone (or more) fering da

argeo Baylush Demand

Change Gets Noisy -

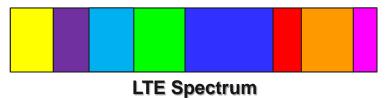
• Mc9e Away floor Call

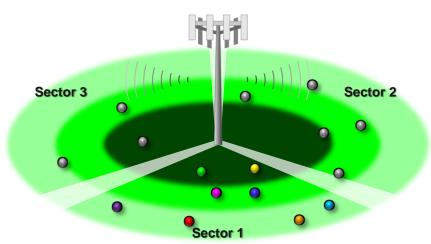
Video

LMR vs. LTE Capacity, cont.

LTE

- All sites (sectors) operate on same frequency thus overlapping coverage needs to be minimized
- "Channels" (slots) managed dynamically at each site
- Bandwidth determined by need and availability
- Number of users at a site can impact coverage

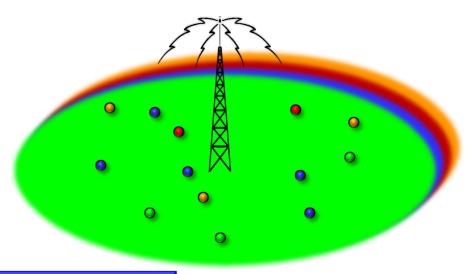




LMR

- Channels pre-configured per site
 - Overlapping coverage using different frequency
- Fixed bandwidth / throughput per channel
- Users on one channel don't impact others



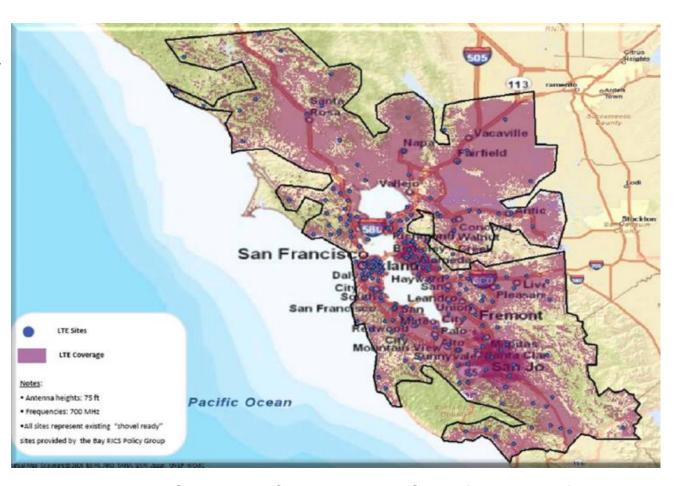




Modeling to predict performance is not easy and difficult to compare

LTE Site Density

- There will be a significant number of sites required to provide the network capacity in metro areas
- BayWEB Example shows high site density in San Francisco and Oakland area



Source: APCO Broadband Summit presentation

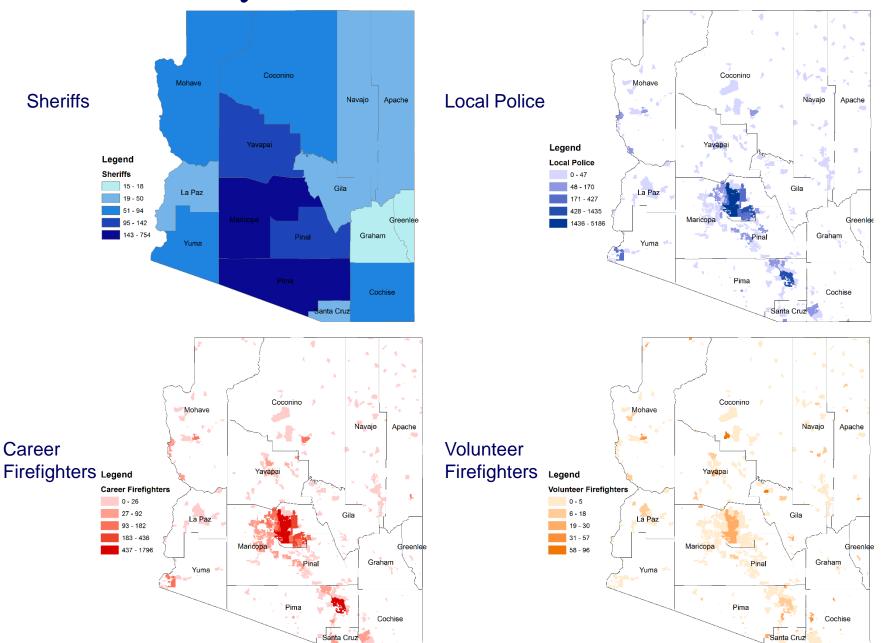


Public Safety Population (Sworn Personnel)

Agency Type	Total Agencies	Total Sworn					
Police (Local Law Enforcement)	80	8,342	Moh	ave	Coconino	Navajo	Apache
Sheriff (County Law Enforcement)	15	2,060	Logand		avajtaji		
State Police (State Law Enforcement)	1	1,052	All Public Safety Users	"	Sammer S.		
Fire Departments (All/Most Career)	136	8,462	50 - 249 250 - 499 500 - 999	Paz	G	Sila	
Fire Departments (All/Most Volunteer)	106	1,612	1000 - 4999 5000+	Maricop ıma	Pinal	Grah	Greenlee
Emergency Medical Services (partial)	3	111			Pima		
TOTAL	341	21,729			Santa (4	ochise



Public Safety Users



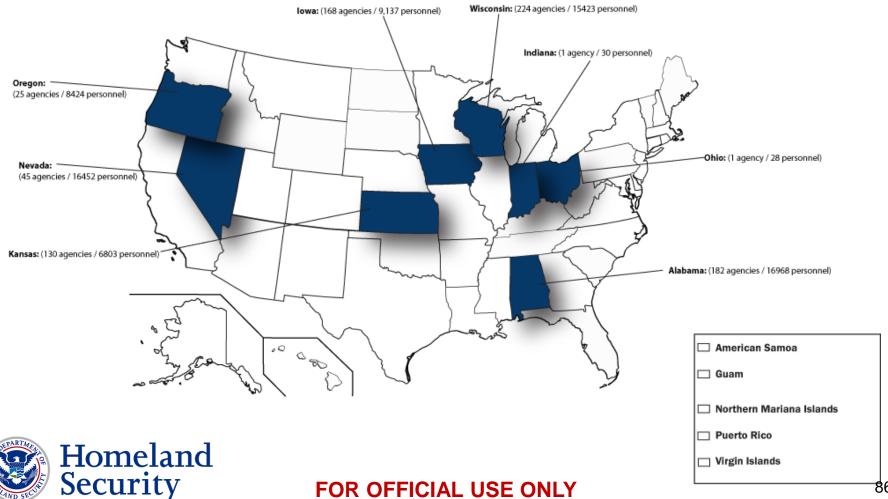
Summary Table of Users

Sources: CASM, DOJ, FEMA and Commercial

Agency Type / Discipline	Agency Count	# of Personnel	# of Devices (non-LMR)
Emergency Medial Services (EMS)	3	111	
Fire Services (Career and Volunteer)	242	10,074	
Law Enforcement (Municipal Police, State Police, Highway Patrol, etc.)	96	11,544	
Courts, Corrections and Security	101		
Education Establishments			
Emergency Management	15		
Facilities and Land Management			
Highway and DOT	2		
Hospitals and Medical Facilities			
Military/National Guard	8		
National Security/Intelligence			
Public Administration and Support Services			
Public Health			
Public Safety Communications	77		
Specialized Law Enforcement (Intelligence, Dignitary Protection, etc.)	50		
Transportation Operations (Air, Pipeline, Rail, Sea, Waterway)			
Utilities (Electricity, Gas, Water, Telecom and Sewer)			
Other			
TOTAL			



- 8 States Represented
- 776 Survey Responses
- 73,265 Agency Personnel Responses
- Collection Period from Aug 2012 May 2013



Public Safety Tools Website

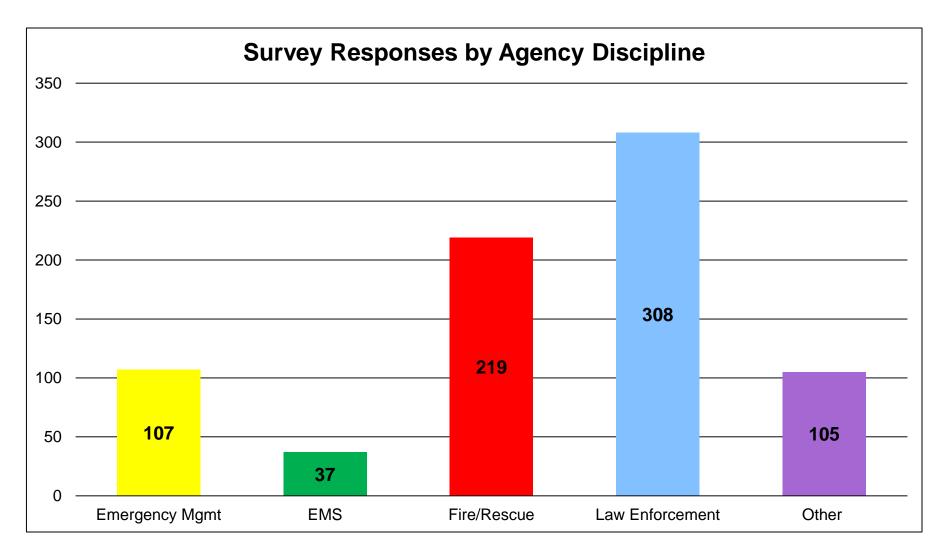




MDST Example Questions

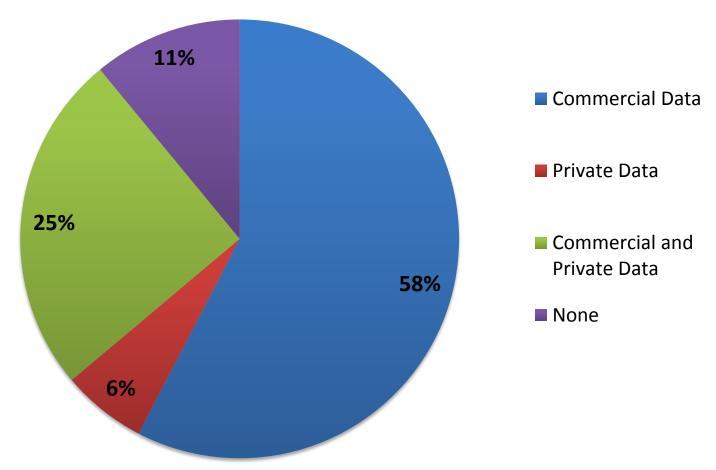
- 1. Agency Info: Name, Discipline, Location, Contact info
- 2. Commercial Systems: Provider, Cost, Devices, Contracts
- 3. Private Systems: Provider, Cost, Radios
- 4. Wireless Services: Barriers, Personal Use, Coverage
- 5. NPSBN Info: Awareness, Applications, Potential Assets, MOAs
- 6. LMR: Radio counts, cost, end of life



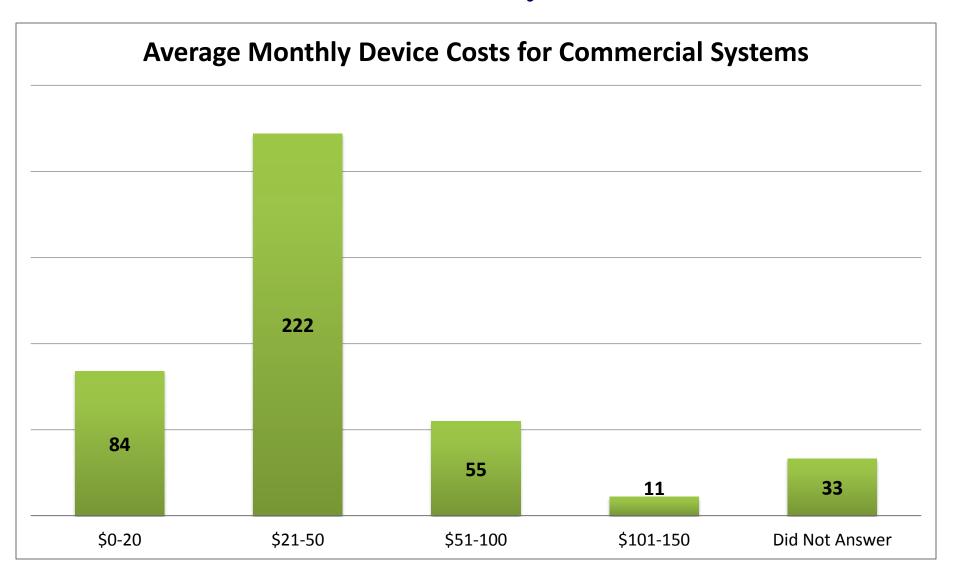




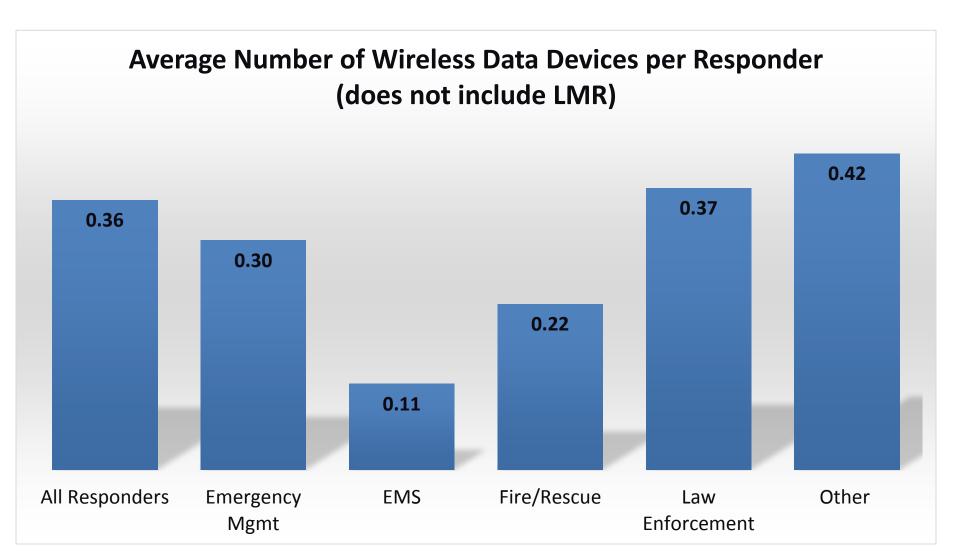
Wireless Data Systems (All Agencies)





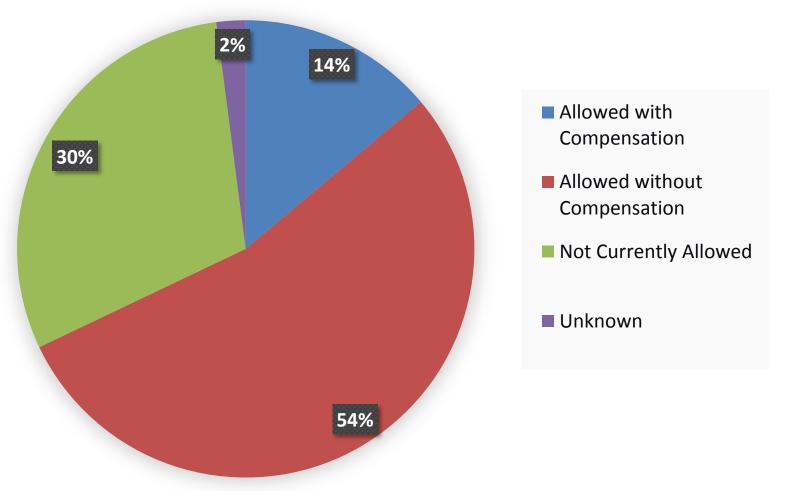




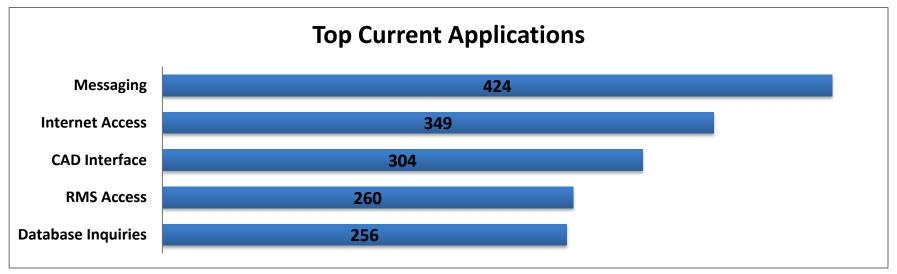


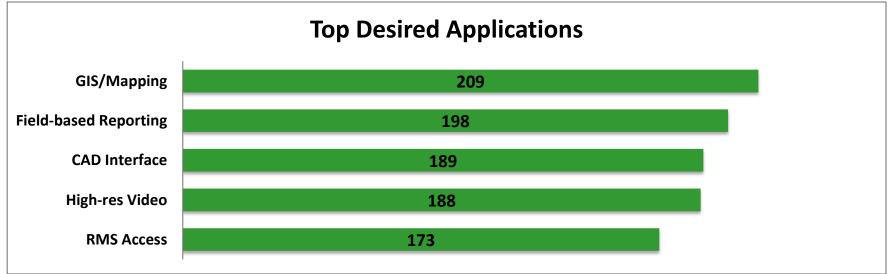


Use of Personal Devices (All Agencies)



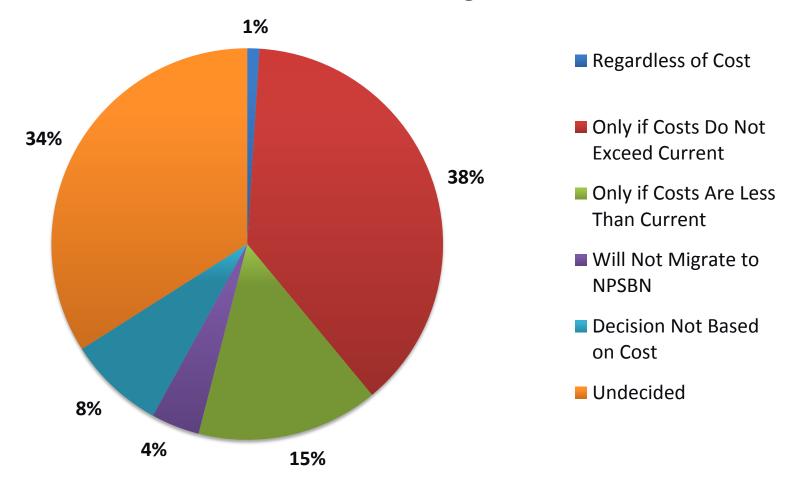








Cost as a Factor in Decision to Migrate to NPSBN





Workshop Summary

- OEC and tools available to public safety agencies
 - Mobile Data Survey Tool
 - Broadband Resources
- High level overview of LTE and NPSBN
- FirstNet and SLIGP grant overview
 - FirstNet consultation information
- Coverage Objectives
 - States can start identifying Required Coverage levels to Prepare for FirstNet Consultation
 - OEC will provide all materials electronically including map GIS data for continued use
- User Identification
 - States can start identifying potential users to prepare for FirstNet Consultation





Homeland Security

